## THE WEEK IN SOCIETY.

The last week of August was thought to be a full and lively one socially at Newport, but the arst week of September has not been much behind and cottagers and their guests had all they could do to keep pace with the round of entertainments which took place. Sir John and Lady Lister Kaye the former having returned to England yesterdaywere the specially honored guests of the week. On Monday night Mr. Van Alen gave a dinner party at Wakehurst in honor of his guests, and on the following night Mr. Van Alen's handsome villa was for a second time a scene of gayety, the occasion being a masquerade ball in honor of his guests. The entertainment was one of the principal social featgres of the season, and was on a scale of great magnificence. Another incident of the week was Mrs. Paran Stevens's informal dance at Marietta villa, when the cotillon was led by Count Castel-The favors were chiefly flowers. The open-of the racing season at Coddington Point, a Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll, dinner sarties and luncheons almost without number, and on the interest and life, and as yet there apgeson. The Casino dance the other night was one of the most brilliant and best attended of the sea-There were many striking gowns worn, and orchestra played several new selections, induding a Spanish dance with tambourine accom-paniment, set to slow waltz time. Lady Lister was present, wearing a gown of rese-pink the bodice trimmed with point lace. Mrs. Charles Carroll looked extremely handsome in a skirt of black satin and waist of black chiffon ed with white lace. The Countess Sierstorpff ore rose-pink satin trimmed with pink chiffon; Mrs. William R. Trayers was in white silk with a pearl stripe, the low corsage finished with a scarf green chiffon, which fell to the bottom of the skirt in front, with girdle of black moire; Mrs. Elisha Dyer, jr., wore white brocaded silk, with point lace; Mrs. Fernando Yznaga was in a Marie Antoinette gown of brocaded blue silk, with an berdress of blue satin, the corrage edged with with ruffles of gauze spangled with golden sequins and large sleeves of yellow chiffon; Mrs. George B. De Forest was in a beautiful gown of amber satin, the front of the skirt beaded with crystals and the sleeves of white lace; Miss Sybil erman was in white silk, the corsage bordered with a band of silver and the sleeves of point lac ; Edith Cushing wore white lace over gree Miss Barger was in white silk; Miss Edith Bishop was in white satin, trimmed with white lace and roses; Miss Alexander were white satin, orsage trimmed with white lace, edged with with epaulettes of white satin and silver; who each have an income of more than a year. Mr. Townsend is a widower. His wife, who was Miss Sophia Dickey, died about two years ago.

If matrimonial engagements count for anything the winter months in Brooklyn should be full of glory, as the number of young people who have engaged themselves is unprecedentelly large, Among the latest engagements announced are those of Miss Alice Brinsmade, the youngest daughter of Mrs. James B. Brinsmade, of Columbia Heights, to the Rev. J. Douglas Adam, who succeeded the Rev Wesley R. Davis as pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church in Pierrepont-st.; Miss Caroline Seaman, the edest daughter of Samuel H. Seaman, long connected with the Cromwell Line of steamships, to William A. Read; Miss Jessle Pierce, daughter of Samuel Line of steamships, to William A. Read; Miss Jessle Pierce, to George G. Rose, of Morrisburg, Ontario, who is at present engaged by the Canadian Government in enlarging the system of canals along the St. Lawrence River; Miss Frances Rudd, daughter of Joseph Rudd, of St. Mark's-ave, to Marvin T. Lyon, of Brooklyn; Miss Balley, the eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. M. L. Balley, of South Brooklyn, to William H. Soane; Mrs. John Van Nostrand to the Rev. Pedro S. Mesny, rector of All Saints' Church, at Bayside, L. L. a son of Philip Mesny, an English stipendiary magistrate and a nephew of Thomas Nichoias Barhenson, Judge of Alderney, British Channel Islands, Miss Whittier, of Garden Place, to Richard Storrs Colton, second son of Dr. F. H. Colton, of Moriague-st., and Miss Susan R. Bonta, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Bonta, of Lefferts Place, Cards of invitation have been issued for the third subscription country dance to be given at Beach Hill, Westchester County, on Friday evening of this week, Among the patronesses are Mrs. Stuyvesant Wainwright, Mrs. H. de B. Parsons, Mrs. Reginald P. Sherman, Mrs. J. Howard Wainwright, Mrs. Hamilton R. Fairfax, Mrs. Walter L. Thompson and Mrs. William Porter Allen.

The Misses Tay, of San Francisco, who spent last winter h Miss Gammell, lilac satin made with a girdle of blue velvet; Miss R. M. Cushing was in black satin. trimmed with jet, and Miss Whitehouse was in white silk, the bodice spangled with silver and the ow corsage finished with white chiffon.

This week will see many dinners. Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley has sent out cards for a dinner next Tuesday evening, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman will entertain on Thursday night.

The marriage of Miss Charlotte Hunnewell to

Victor Sorchan, whose engagement was announced a few weeks ago, will take place at Newport on

The gayeties of Lenox are hardly sufficient as fil up the long days and evenings, but the short fall season has opened in a mild way with a procession of teas, dinners, informal dances and afternoon receptions with music. Most of the cottagers have returned from the seaside and from the ountains, and already several large entertainments are whispered about, but as yet there has been no formal announcement made. To-morrow Mrs. John W. Davis, who is occupying the beautiful place or Henri M. Braem, will give a dance for Miss Eloise Davis and J. Edward Davis, which will be a notable affair. The date of the annual floral parade has at last been settled, and this crowning incident of the Lenox season will take place on Friday next, when Miss Adele Sloane, Miss Emily Sloane, Miss Edith Barnes, Miss Charlotte Barnes, Miss Marion Greenleaf, Miss Meta Mac Keye, Miss Carrie Morgan, the Misses Sands and Miss Eloise Davir with take part in the pageant. The details have not been completed, but Anson kes will probably be marshal.

A pleasant incident of the week at Southampton, L. L. was the celebration on Tuesday by Mr. and Mrs. Isasc Bell, of the fiftleth anniversary of their wedding. The celebration was held at the home of their son, Commissioner Edward Bell. Among the many friends who attended were Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic H. Betts, Mrs. A. L. Morton and Mrs. Edward

This year the National Horse Show, which opens in the Madison Square Garden on Monday, November 12, will, as in the last two or three years, sound the keynote of the metropolitan season, and as it will last throughout the week the first night of Italstead. Westchester and Tuxedo will be near enough to permit the frequent goings and comings insepara-ble from the union of country homes with city pleasures. The horse show this year is expected to be more complete and more interesting than ever

It seems almost too soon to talk of next winter, but plans are already under consideration, and some have been completed, for many entertainments. There are, of course, to be many débutantes, and it There are, of course, to be many debutantes, and it is particularly desirable to find some novel way of presenting them. Mrs. J. Hampden Robb will introduce her second daughter to society this winter; Miss Anita De Garmendia will make her formal entrance into the social world at a reception to be given for that purpose by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos G. De Garmendia. Miss Neilie Edwards, daughter of Mrs. Alfred Edwards, and Miss Ethel Davies daughter of Mrs. and Mrs. Lulion T. Ethel Davies, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julian T. Davies, and niece of Bradley Martin, and several more will take their places in the ranks of the most eligible belies. There promises to be an unusual number of large subscription balls, with private dances interspersed, during the coming season. The first Patriarchs' Ball will be given, as usual, at Del monico's on the night of Monday, December 10, and the others on January 14 and February 25. The assemblies will be given, as last season, in the bail-room at Sherry's. The first ball will be held on Thursday, January 3, and the second and last on Thursday, February 21. The cotillons will take place as usual at Sherry's, on Monday, December 4 and Monday, January 28. The patronesses in-clude Mrs. Francis Delafield, Mrs. Philip Sands and Mrs. Newbold Morris.

Mrs. John T. Hall's dancing class will this winter be known as the Junior Tuesday Dances, as the organization has grown too large to be longer called a class. The first meeting will take place at sherry's on December 4. The other dates are De-cember 18, January 8, January 22, February 5 and cember 18, January 8, January 22, February 5 and February 19. Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. J. S. Barnes and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes will give a series of three dances at Sherry's on the evenings of Thursday, December 20, January 17 and February M. This set of dances will be known as the "Cinderalla Dances." Mrs. Henri M. Braem's class will meet as usual Thursday evenings at Sherry's, and on the following dates. December 6 and 27, January 10 the following dates: December 6 and 27, January 10

and 24, February 7 and April 18.

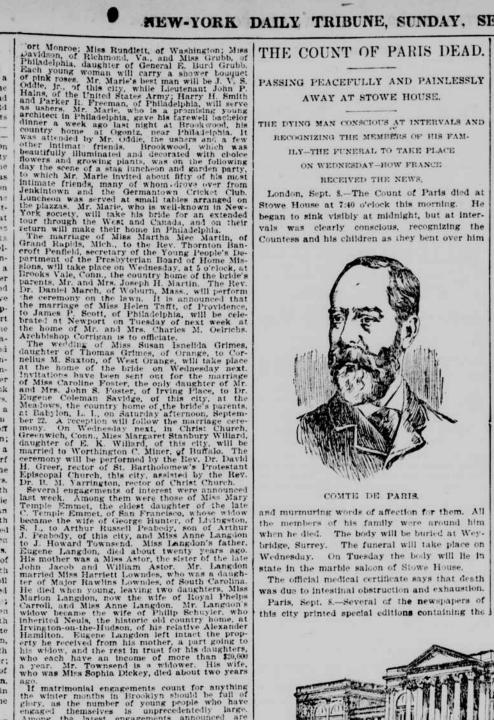
It is announced that the marriage of Miss Annie
Belmond Platt, daughter of Mrs. William H. Platt,
to Judge Edward T. Bartlett, of the Court of Aplean, will take place on Wednesday of next week.

Tetably at the home of the young lady's mother,
No. 25 West Seventy-sixth-st. The ceremony will
be Brigge to be believed being sent except to the be private, no invitations being sent except to the numbers of the families. Bishop Faulkner will of-

Among the early autumn weddings will be that of Miss Louise Molier Smith, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Clarke Smith, of East One-hundred-and-forty-fifth-st. to the Rev. James Reynolds, ir. rest. Reynolds, Jr., rector of St. Mary's Protestant Epis copal Church, Mott Haven, which will take place on Wednesday, October lu, in St. Mary's Church. Bishop Potter will officiate, assisted by the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's Church, Harlem. There will be a full choral survice under the auspices of Professor Ball, the organist of St. Mary's. Miss Smith is a niece of Dr. Samuel H. Mcliroy, a prominent man in the Annexed District.

organist of St. Mary's. Mise Smith is a hiercondition of Samuel H. Mcilroy, a prominent man in the Annexed District.

One of the most picturesque and interesting of the September weddings to New-Yorkers will be that of Miss Marv Lee Duvall, the daughter of First Lieutenant William P. Duvall, of the 5th lavalry, United States Army, to Louis Eugene Marie, a son of the late John B. Marie, of Philadelphia, and a nephew of Peter Marie, of this city, which is announced to take place at noon on Tuesday of next week September 18, in the Star of the Sea Chapel, at Fort Monroe, Virginia, where the bride's father has been for some time Instructor of Practical Military Experience at the Artillery School. The chapet will be elaborately trimmed with flowers and plants, and after the ceremony the bride's parents. Miss Duvall, who is a beautiful young woman, will wear a gown of white satin, handsomely trimmed with point lace, and a veil of white tulle, which will be held in place by



later the ex-King died, and the Duchess of Orleans and her two sons returned to Germany. She also died in 1858, and thereafter, until he attained his majority, the Count was under the guardianship of his uncle, the Duke of Nemours. The Count's tutor was M. Adolphe Regnier, Member of the Institute, an amiable and learned man, who, following the example of Fénélon, strove to fill his royal pupil's mind with philanthropic and progressive thoughts. This was in accord with the words of the Count's father, who said of him at his birth: "He must strive to reign well, in his time; but to live nobly all his life." So the young prince kept aloof from the allurements and dissipations of royal courts, and spent his time in study and in many exercises. Presently he visited Spain, where he first met his future wife; then England again, and then Egypt, Palestine, Turkey and Greece. On his return from the latter countries he wrote and published a small volume on his travels and observations.

SERVICES TO THE UNION CAUSE.

In 1861 the Count and his brother came to the United States, in order partly to see the country, and partly to get military training in actual war fare. They applied for permission to join the National Army, which was granted, and they became members of General McClellan's staff, with the rank of captains of volunteers. They stip-urated that they should receive no pay and should be free to resign their commissions whenever they desired. While in the field they frequently volunteered on detached expeditions. The ten months that followed were, the Count after-ward said, among the happiest of his life. "In the Army of the Potomac," says a recent writer, "he was a man among men, fighting for a desired. While in the field they frequently volunteered on detached expeditions. The ten norths that followed were, the Count afterward said, among the happiest of his life. "In the Army of the Potomac," says a recent writer, "he was a man among men, fighting for a great cause, and winning the hearty goodwill of all those with whom he had to do. He was present at the taking of Yorktown, at the battle of Williamsburg, and at Fair Oaks. The imperturbable composure of the Count when in action amused the Americans, who were little prepared to indict the taking of Yorktown, at the battle of Williamsburg, and at Fair Oaks. The imperturbable composure of the Count when in action amused the Americans, who were little prepared to indict the taking of Yorktown, at the battle of Williamsburg, and at Fair Oaks. The imperturbable composure of the Count when in action amused the Americans, who were little prepared to indict the taking of Yorktown, at the battle of Williamsburg, and at Fair Oaks. The imperturbable composure of the Count was mused to him a part of the fled where bails were failing; he would draw rein on the visue he saved with which in speed when riding through a part of the fled where bails were failing; he would draw rein on the visue he saved in the taking of Yorktown, at the battle of Williamsburg, and at Fair Oaks. The imperturbable composure of the Count was newered to history part of the fled where bails were failing; he would draw rein on the taking of Yorktown, at the battle of Williamsburg, and at Fair Oaks. The interest was most in the taking of Yorktown, at the battle of Williamsburg, and at Fair Oaks. The interest writer, he was always the same-caim, to him to quicken fair the taking of Yorktown, at the battle of Williamsburg, and at Fair Oaks. The interest writer, he was always the same-caim, to him to disk the save fair the taking of Yorktown, at the battle of Williamsburg, and the fair of the fled where bails were failing; he would draw rein on the taking of Yorktown, at the battle, and the fla

of sorrow and sympathy were heard on all sides. Special dispatches from Stowe House relate that during the last four days the dying man took no nourishment whatever except a few drops of fruit syrup, and this was swallowed with great difficulty. Several times within the last four days the Count suffered an attack of syncope. His pulse ceased to beat, and it was thought by all at the bedside that he was dead, He revived, however, and the struggle for the prolongation of life began anew.

An official dispatch from Stowe House says that the Count gradually sank from nightfall, though retaining consciousness, and quietly passed away at 7:40 o'cloc! this morning. He experienced no pain.

turn to California.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 8.—The marriage of Victor Sorchan, of New-York, and Miss Charlotte Hunnewell, daughter and helress of the late Hollis H. Hunnewell, of Boston, is fixed for October 4 in this city. It will be an elaborate affair.

LILLIAN RUSSELL IN A NEW PART.

SHE APPEARS AS THE HEROINE OF THE

"QUEEN OF BRILLIANTS" AT THE

London, Sept. 8.-Lillian Russell made her début

at the Lyceum Theatre this evening. The piece was "The Queen of Brilliants," a comic opera in

by Brandon Thomas, the music by Edward Jakobowski. Miss Russell looked well and sang acceptably. She won many encores, the most enthusiastic following her "Shell Song" in the first act. Hubert Wilke, the tenor, handicapped his associates with his affectation and mouthins.

The music is fair. There are many good numbers, and some of the choruses suggest grand opera. Any amount of dancing has been introduced into the piece. Eight serpentine dances, with electric lights, appear in the second act. The principal actors were brought before the curtain after each act, and Miss Russell received many bouquets and wreaths.

OSWALD OTTENDORFER BETTER. Oswald Ottendorfer, Editor of the "Staats-Zel-tung," who was taken suddenly ill the latter part of

tung," who was taken suddenly lift the latter part or last week, was better last night and his family said that his physician had assured them that in a weak Mr. Ottendorfer would be about again as usual. His silment is erysipelas, and it was severe for awhile. He was prostrated with it immediately after attend-ing a political meeting in which he took an active part, and his symptoms were alarming the first day.

REVOLT OF THE SUGAR PLANTERS.

THE BEGINNING OF A LANDSLIDE.

The sugar planters of Louisiana, who are pre-paring to break away from the Democratic party, are heading a movement which will attain impos-ing dimensions in the South if the Cleviand-Wilson policy to keep up the tariff fight is enforced.

NOW FOR TEXAN WOOL-GROWERS.

Louisiana sugar planters are a quarter of a cen-tury behind the procession in joining the party of progress. The wool-growers of Texas may be ex-pected next.

IT IS A SERIOUS REVOLT.

The rupture in the Louisiana Democracy occasioned by the sugar question is the most serious rift that has been made in the Southern contingent of the party for some time.

THE "SOLID SOUTH" BREAKING UP.

Just as soon as these (Southern) voters begin t fee; what the Louisiana planters have expresse about the race question, the solid South will be a completely broken that it will never again return t its old condition, which has done so much to embarrass its progressive men and retard its industrial advancement.

NOT ONLY A POLITICAL, BUT A SOCIAL QUES

TION.

If they (the pianters) are sincere now in their declaration, and have the "sand" to stand by their resolve, they can begin a revolution in the South that will not only be political, but social also.

NOT THE ONLY DISGUSTED DEMOCRATS.

From The Troy Times.

Their action (the planters') warrants the belief that the Democrats will lose two and possibly three Congress districts. The Louisiana planters are not the only Democrats disgusted with the Democratic sugar record.

From The Syracuse Post.

It seems to be the opinion among those best posfed on Louisiana affairs that this action of the sugar planters and their friends will work a political revolution in that State, and it is estimated that there are about 80,000 voters interested more or less directly in sugar in Louisiana, and at least 80 per cent of this vote has heretofore been Democratic.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

"An instance of successful co-operative farming came within my knowledge this summer," ing came within my knowledge this summer, said C. R. Seyre.

"Ten boys, ranging from twelve to eighteen years of age, made a compact to twelve to eighteen years of age, made a compact to farm forty acres. They rented the land near Chifarm forty acres. They rented week a cago and went to work with a will. Each week a chop was chosen to have charge and every one of boy was chosen to have charge and every one of the others was bound to obey him in everything. In the others was bound to obey him in everything. In the other was a disposition to shirk his work he is dusked under a disposition to shirk his work he is dusked under a pump, and only two of them have had to be treated that way."

IT WILL AFFECT 85,000 VOTES.

From The Albany Journal.

From The New-York Recorder.

From The Boston Journal.

From The Baltimore American.

From The Philadelphia Press.

From The Syracuse Post.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

LYCEUM THEATRE, LONDON.

passed away at 140 coordinates of Ministers "The Gaulots" said that a council of Ministers would be held to-day to discuss the question of permitting the burian of the body of the Count of Paris at Dreux, should the family request this privilege.

THE DEAD COUNTS CAREER. HIS ANCESTRY, AMBITION AND ACHIEVEMENTS -HIS SERVICES IN AMERICA AND HIS LIFE IN EXILE.

the text adapted from the German copie of Paris, and therefore of all Bournon misrule and rose to successful



ward, sweep it away altogether and substitute therefor a short-lived Republic, to be followed by a longer Napoleonic Empire. They simply transferred the sceptre to the hands of unother member of the same royal house, who gave them promise of better things. They turned out the grandson of "the Grand Monarch," the stubborn, antiquated, reactionary Char es X, and his infant grandson and heir, Henry of Bordeaux (Chambord); and they put into his place, at the end of the glorious "Days of July," his distant cousin, Louis Philippe, the politic, thrifty, half-moeral and altogether bourgeois son of Philippe Esalité, and descendant in the fifth gener-ation of Philippe I. Duke of Oriesns and younger son of Louis XIII and Anne of Austria. This "clizen King" had three daughters and five sons. Of the former, the eldert, Louise, was married to Leopold. King or the Belgians, and was the mother of the present King Leopold and the hapless ex-Empress Carlotta; the second, Marie, died in her youth; and the third, Clémentine, was married to Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and is the mother of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria. Of the five sons, the eldest was Ferdinand Philippe, Duke of Orleans, who married Princess Helène of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and died in 1842, leaving two sons, Phischwerin, and died in 1812, the stating two lippe, Count of Parls, and Robert, Duke of Chartres, the second is Louis, Duke of Nemours, father of the Count of Eu and the Duke of Alengon; the third is the Prince of Joinville, father of the Duke of Penthièvre; the fourth is the Duke of Aumale; and the fifth was the Duke of Montpensier, who married the sister of Isabella II of Spain. HEAD OF THE HOUSE OF BOURBON.

Louis Philippe Albert of Orleans, Count of Paris, was thus the eidest grandson and helr of King Louis Philippe and the head of the Orleans branch of the Bourbons; and after the death of the Count of Chambord, in 1883, the head of the whole House of Bourbon and the line of Capet. He was born in Paris on August 24, 1828, eight years after his grandfather had come to the throne. When he was only four years old he was half-orphaned, his amiable and accomplished father, the hope of Orleans and of France, being killed in a carriage acci-Louis Philippe Albert of Orleans, Count of leans and of France, being killed in a carriage acci-dent. Six years later, or at the age of ten, he was an exile. His grandfather had abdicated, and he, by right of inheritance, became King. But his mother would not risk his life amid the revolution, even for the sake of the crown. She hurried him even for the sake of the crown. She hurried him by devious byways out of Paris, away from the raging mobs, to Bigny, to Verviers, and finally to Eisenach, where shelter was found in a country house of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar. The pext year she took him to Engiand, to visit his grandfather at Claremont; the first reunion of the family since "sauve qui peut" was the cry on that dark day in February, 1848. Aiready care had set its mark upon the child. "There was a look of preternatural gravity in his face, and he had a way of asking questions upon political subjects which his grandfather found very em crassing." A year

announcement of the death of the Count of Paris, but their sale was confined to a few thousands. Public interest was apparently slight, presumably because of the fact that the death of the head of the House of Bourbon had been expected for several days.

The interest throughout the provinces, however, was great throughout the scenes at the deathbed were printed in extra editions of the provincial papers, and were read with axidity by every one able to obtain a copy. Expressions of sorrow and sympathy were heard on all sides.

Special dispatches from Stowe House relate that during the last four days the dying man took no nourishment whatever except a few drops of fruit syrup, and this was swallowed with great difficulty. Several times within the last four days the Count suffered an attack of syncope. His pulse ceased to beat, and it was thought by all at the bedside that he was dead, He revived, however, and the struggle for the

HIS EXPULSION FROM FRANCE.

When the Germans invaded France in 1870, the Count and his brother asked permission to return to France and enter the army. This was refused them. The Puke of Chartres managed, in disguise and under the name of Robert Lefort, to get into France and to join the army as a private soldier, and greatly distinguished bimself by his valor. The Count, however, remained in England until th Then he went home to his fatherland, and set up in the Chateau of En a semi-royal but decidedly thrifty court. Indeed he and all his kin inherited the disposition of their paratmonious grandsire in a marked degree, so that when a blind beggar in the streets of l'aris felt some one drop a five-centime piece into his hat, he exclaimed "Ah that must be one of the tricans princes" After the death of the Count of Chambord he was recognized as the leader of the Logitimists as well as of the Orieamists, and the sole heir to the throne of the Bourbons. He assumed the style of Philippe VII, King of France, instead of, as was earlier intended, Louis Philippe H, King of the Prench, and strove by all peaceful means to effect a restoration of the monarchy. On the occasion of the marriage of his eldest daughter to the Crown Prince of Portugal, in May, 1886, there was a large gathering of his relatives and nolitical adherents at his home, which M. Clemenceau and other rampant Radicals exaggerated into a demonstration full of menace to the Republic. A bill was accordingly forced through the French Parliament decreeing the expulsion of the heirs of former French monarchs and the Count, in a disnified manner and with much rearte, went once more into exile. He made his home at Stowe House, Buckinghamshire, England, and there spent the remainder of his days. From time to time he issued "manifestos" to his political followers, but these missives grew less and less militant as those to whom they were addressed grew fewer and fewer. For a time the Count's chief political support came from Rome; the Vatican more or less directly favoring his pretensions. But the broad statesmanship of President Carnot and the farse-ring policy of Lee XIII brought about friendlier relations between the Republic and the Church, and admost entirely deprived the would-be King of clerical support. Thereupon the Count last 'manifesto' appeared a few weeks ago. In it he expressed little or no expectation of ever gaining the throne, but he commended the patri law probibiting his return to France was repealed. Then he went home to his fatherland, and set up in the Chateau of Eu a semi-royal but decidedly thrifty

NO OFFICIAL ACTION AT WASHINGTON.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT WILL TAKE NO NOTICE Washington, Sept. 8.-Though the services which washington, Sept. 8. - Inough the services which the Count of Paris rendered to the United States during the Civil War are remembered by his Army comrades, no official notice of his death will be taken by the War Department for two reasons-first. because his rank in the service was only that of a captain of volunteers; second, because of diplomatic considerations; the Count being extled by the French Republic, any official mark of respect by this Government would be open to political mis-construction. In an informal way Army officers acknowledge the friendship which the Orleans Prince manifested for the Union cause during the war.

One of these personal tributes came from Major-General Schonleid, who sald:

I knew the Count of Parls very well, but I did not become acquainted with him until after he had returned to France from America. I met him while travelling in Europe, and found him a charming, sincere gentleman. He seemed to me to be more democratic than autocratic in his ideas, but his peculiar political position made it necessary that he should appear in the latter light. He was exceedingly modest for a man of his high position, and found many friends. His history of our Civil War appears to me to be an exceedingly able work, free from bias and prejudice. It was fairer and more impartial than any history written by an American, for the Count was not influenced by any political or sectional sentiments.

When the Count of Paris visited America several

When the Count of Paris visited America several years ago the question arose in Government circles whether any official notice should be taken of his whether any official notice should be taken of his presence in this country, and it was determined that this Government could not consistently give recognition to him. Officials of the Government, however, and particularly those in the Regular Army, took an active interest in the receptions and other entertainments given in his honor, and the Loyal Legion was particularly prominent in making the Count's stay picasant. General Thomas M. Vincent, Assistant Adjutant-General Thomas M. Vincent, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army, knew the Count of Paris well in the war. He paid a tribute to the genality and integrity of the dead man, and told of his gratification when the Count recognized him on his second visit to America, and recalled a picasant evening the Count spent at the house jointly occupied by General Hancock and General Vincent.

PROFESSOR HELMHOLTZ.

ONE OF THE WORLD'S CHIEF BENEFAC-TORS DEAD.

RECORD OF A LONG LIFE DEVOTED TO THE AL LEVIATION OF THE SUFFERINGS OF HU-MANITY AND THE POPULARIZA.

TION OF SCIENCE. Berlin, Sept. &-Professor Herman Louis Ferdinand Helmholtz, the celebrated physiologist and physician, died to-day from the effects of a stroke of paralysis.

Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand Helmholtz, who must e ranked among the foremost scientists and physiologists of the century, was born in Potsdam, Prussia, on August 31, 1821, the son of a teacher in the Potsdam Gymnasium, in which institution he was himself partly educated. At the age of seventeen he went to Berlin and entered upon the study of medicine at the Royal Military School. After receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine, he became a surgeon at the Charity Hospital of Berlin, and afterward a military surgeon at Potsdam. Here in 1847 he wrote and published his first book, a scholarly treatise on "The Conservation of Force." The appearance of this volume attracted much attention, and the young physician was at once regarded as a rising man in his profession, who was probably destined to fill a considerable place in the world of science. The next year he became assistant professor in the Anatomical Museum of Berlin, which was then under the direction of the famous anatomist, John Müller. His studies and associations here were of great advantage to Helmholtz, and he made such advancement that in the following year he was called to succeed Ernst Bruckes in the chair of physiology at the University of Konigsberg. He was transferred to a similar place at Bonn in 1855, and at Heidelberg in 1865, and in 1871 to the place formerly occupied by Magnus as professor of physical science at the University of Berlin.

His chief achievements in science, and especially in optics, acoustics, physiology and therapeutics, date from his accession to the chair of physiology at Konigsberg. His first great discovery, for the benefit of innumerable sufferers from diseases of the eye, was made in 1851. Reflecting one day upon the circumstance that, while it is impossible in daylight to see clearly into a room on the opposite side room is artificially illuminated, and also in daytime, by reflecting into the room strong rays of light from a mirror, he was led to the invention of an eye-mirror, or ophthalmoscope, by which the in-terior of the eye is readily examined. He described this invaluable device in a volume published in the same year. The results of his further investigations of the eye appeared in a work entitled "Manual of Physiological Optics," which was published in 1856 and has ever since ranked as one of the most in portant works extant on that subject. In this treatise Helmholtz gives not only the results of his own investigations, important as they are, but also one of the most complete histories of optics ever written. He also discusses the doctrine of sight perception and the analysis and appreciation of colors. This was followed by him with a second volume on the transmission of nervous impressions, a highly valuable addition to the literature of phy-siological science.

INVESTIGATIONS AT BONN. The University of Bonn was the scene of Helm-

holtz's chief investigations in acoustic physiology. in which he laid the foundations of the work which has made his name most famous in the scientific annals of the world. He here invented a method annals of the world. He here invented a method of analyzing sound by the use of hollow bodies, called resonators, in which the air vibrates in the presence of previously determined sounds. He thus these core of that the difference of quality in the invented that the difference of quality in the different musical instruments resides in the different compositions of the tones. He also discovered the acoustic origin of the vowel sounds of human speech, and not only analyzed them, but also produced them artifically with tuning-forks. He demonstrated that there are but few primary sounds, as there are few primary colors, and that as the colors of most objects in nature and art are formed by combinations and modifications of the primary hues, so most sounds are complex in character. He showed that the painful effect upon the eye caused by a faint or unsteady light is identical in nature with the unpleasant impression produced upon the ear by a succession of shocks of sound. Indeed, it was he who first established a relationship and correspondence between sound and light by demonstrating the existence of a series of "sound colors" arranged in accordance with the laws of the solar spectrum. To him also are to be attributed the invention of the ophthalmometer, which measures accurately the images on the retina of the eye; the table of compound colors, produced by mixing other vibration, of the movement of electricity in various conductors and of the motion of light and its refraction in different mediums.

It is by no means the least of Helmholtz's glery that he succeeded in popularizing the branches of sciences in which he labored, so that the succeeded in popularizing the branches of humanity should reap the fruit of his labors, both in knowledge and in applied results. To this end here the colors are the colors and of the motion of light and its refraction in different mediums.

It is by no means the least of Helmholtz's glery that he succeeded in popularizing the branches of humanity should reap the fruit of his lab of analyzing sound by the use of hollow bodies.

timate co-operation with that other illustrious popular scientist, the late John Tyndail. Many of his lectures were published in English and other languages, as well as German. Among the subjects of which they treat are the conservation of force, the nature of human perception, natural philosophy, animal electricity, physiological effects of musical harmony, progress in the theories of sight, optical vision and painting, and lee and glaclers.

While his private life was singularly uneventful, Helmholtz's work for science and for humanity was of the highest importance, and it cannot be said that this fact was allowed to go unrecognized during his lifetime. As early as 1850 the French Academy elected him to its foreign membership. There was some slight objection to him on account of his nationality, but it soon disappeared before the words of one of the most eminent members, who said: "You will place yourself in a bad light before the world if for any reason you refuse to admit Helmholtz, the foremost and streatest naturalist of the present age." Again, in 1873, Sir George Airy, in awarding to Helmholtz the Copley medal, and speaking officially as president of the Royal Society, said: "It would be difficult for me, within the limits of this address, to state the number and importance of the claims of Professor Helmholtz to our recognition. His published books on the conservation of energy and the theory of music, and his handbook on physiological optics, have assisted greatly in the progress of their respective sciences. His memoirs have ranged through nervous physiology, hydrodynamical theory, instruments for the exact measurement and for medical examination of the eye, and other important subjects, and have been generally recognized as giving real additions to our knowledge." The German Emperor in 1883 issued a decree raising him to the rank of nobility, and from other countries and from numerous learned bodies and institutions he has received tokens of highest honor.

Among his published works are to be mentioned the following: "Heat Considered as a Mode of Motion" (1856, 3d ed. 1876), "On the Nerves of the Inertebrata" (1845), "A Sketch of the Construction of the Living Eye" (1851), "On the Theory of Permanent Colors" (1852), "On the Relations of Natural Science with the Latest Discoveries in Physics" (1854), "On the Sight of Man" (1855). He was also manent Colors" (1822). "On the Relations of Natural Science with the Latest Discoveries in Physics" (1854). "On the Sight of Man" (1855). He was also the author of the following articles: "Physiological Optics," in the Universal Encyclopedia of Physics (1856). "On the Force Required for the Production of Electric Currents," "On Brewster's New Analysis of Solar Light" (1851). "On the Formation of Electric Currents in Living Bodies" (1850). "On the Origins of Force According to Claudius" (1854). "On the Lights of the Solar Spectrum" (1855). "On the Lights of the Solar Spectrum" (1855). "On the Lights of the Solar Spectrum" (1855). "The Telestereoscope" (1857). "The Sources of Muscular Energy" (1857). "The Sources of Muscular Energy" (1856). "On a Method of Measuring Small Intervals of Muscular Action and the Indications of Physiological Design" (1852). "On Heat Generated by Muscular Action" (1889). "Measurements Affecting the Periodical Contraction of Muscles and the Distribution of the Nerves Contained in Taem" (1850). Helmholtz visited this country in 183 and spent some time at the Columbian Exhibition at Chleago. In October of that year, just before returning to Germany, he visited this city, and public receptions were tendered to him at Columbia College, the Century Club and eisewhere. The scientific apirit which animated his lifework was well described by himself in his oration on Gustave Magnus, delivered on July 6, 1871, before the Berlin Academy of Science. He said: "If we look over the series of sciences, with reference to the mode in which their conclusions are derived, we will notice a general difference between the natural and the mental sciences. The natural sciences are in most cases able to carry their inductions to sharply defined general laws or rules, while the mental sciences have to deal chiefly with judgments proceeding from psychological perception." After presenting a view of mathematical study, and showing how absolute certainty can be arrived at through that, he continued: "Knowledge noin

At a meeting of the directors of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company yes-terday afternoon at the Grand Central Station, Governor Morris, of Connecticut, and Dr. I. De Vere Warner, of Bridgeport, were chosen to all wacancies in the board. MARRIED.

DICK-SAVAGE-At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Thursd September 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, the Rev. William Bancroft Hill, William M. Dick, New-York, to Ada H. Savage.

Notices of marriages must be indorced with full name and address

BETSCH-On Friday morning. September 7th, Fredericks Betsch, widow of Christian Betsch, in the 65th year of her age. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend fa-neral from her late residence, 46 Lynch-st., Brooklyn. Sunday, September 9th, at 1:30 p. m. Senday, September viii, at loss, the property of the property o clock train from Grand Central Depot.

DAVIES—Suddenly, Thursday, September 6, Major-General
Henry Eugene Davies.
Funeral from his late residence, Fishkill-on-Hudson,
Monday, September 10, 1:30 p. m.
Funeral private.

FRECKET-On Thursday, September 6, 1804. Eva M.
wife of George Norman Frecker, in the 26th year of heaage.

Eugeney services will be believed by the control of the control of

wife of George Norman French.

granere: Funeral services will be held at her late residence, \$6
Granerey Perk, Sunday, September 9, at 2 o'clock.

GILSON-Suddenly, at Smyrns Del., on Thursday, September 6, Luchda Gilson.

Funeral services will be held at St. Mark's Protestant
Episcopal Church Jersey-ave., Jersey City, N. J., on
Monday. September 10, at 11 o'clock.

HASKEILL-in Brooklyn, on September 8, Mrs. Sarah A.,
wife of William S. Haskell.

Prayers at her late residence, 1,157 Dean-st., Brooklyn,
on Monday, 10th inst., at 12:30 o'clock.

Burial at Salem, Mass.

HOMANS. On Friday night, September 7, at Cedarhurs.

HOMANS-On Friday night, September 7, at Cedarhurst, L. I., Edward C. Homans, in the 51st year of his ago. Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Tuesday, 11th inst., or the arrival of the 1:20 train from East 34th-8; Carriages will be in waiting at Lawrence station. Carriages will be in waiting at Lawrence station.

KEMP—On Friday, September 7th, 1864, at Lake George,
New-York, Reyana, widow of Aaron Kemp, aged
eighty-three years.

Funeral services on Monday, September 10th, at her late
summer residence, near Caldwell, Lake George, N. T.

MILES—On September 8, Jacob Miles, aged 76.
Funeral services at his late residence, No. 328 Somersetat. North Plainfeld, N. J., on Monday, September 16,
1814, at 5 p. m.
Interment in Cypress Hills Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PUTNAM In Boston, or Thursday, September 6th, George W. Putnam, formerly or New-York, in the 58th year of his age. her 7th, 184, in Sing Sing Sing Sing Sing Sing Funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Samuel Funeral from Lake Waccabuc, on Sunday, the 9th Inst., at 2 p. m. Carriages at Katonah en arrival of 9:15 train from New-

## Special Notices.

The Gallant Diver.

"Tell me, O dim-eyed Diver," From the depths of the opaline sea.

From the pearl-strewn caves of the ocean.

"What gift hast thou brought to me?"

And the diver made answer, "O Maiden, There are pearls far down in the sea, But the pearls thy red mouth discloses Are brighter and fairer to me."

And then quoth that dark-eyed maiden-"Those pearls that rival the sea, Great SOZODONT, O gallant Diver, Their beauty preserveth for me." THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA

yields no pearl that can exceed in beauty teeth whitehead and cleansed with that incomparable dentifrice, the fragrant SOZODONT. Nor is coral roster than the guine in which such teeth are set. So say the ladies, who are the best judges in such matters.

Parties looking for safe and profitable real estate investments should go down to Rosebank, Staten Island, and see the lots which the trustee for Erastus Wiman's creditors is to sell at auction on September 17th, at 3 p. m. He is compelled to sell, notwithstanding dull times, to prevent foreclosure, so that the sale must be without reservation. There is no finer property on States Island, it will all be wanted for building purposes within two or three years. It is only 40 minutes from City Hall, N. Y., and there are 50 busts such way every day, foo houses have been built nearby within three years.

Contempla smate he directed "per Finance"); at 16 on m. for Progress, ser a. 8. Habana deletes for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Habana"); at 4 p. m. for Santa Martha and Carthagena, per 8. 2. Yumuri, from New-Orleans; at 5 p. m. for Bullon, per Cortex and Guatemain. For Cortex Rice, via Limon, per 6. 2. Control of Cortex and Guatemain. For Cortex Rice, via Limon, per 6. Cortex and Guatemain. For Event Rice, via Limon, per 6. Cortex and Guatemain. For Bullon, per 8. Lahn, via Scathampton and Bremen desters for Freland must be directed "per Lahn"; at 8 a. m. for Burope, per 8. Lahn, via Guatemain. For Burope, per 8. Lahn, via Guatemain. For Burope, per 8. Berlin, via Southampton detage must be directed "per Berlin"; at and Curacao, also Savantile. For Burope, per 8. Berlin, via Southampton detage must be directed "per Berlin"; at and Curacao, also Savantile colombian ports must be directed "per Venezuela"; at 12. Do. Jm. (septimentary 12. Do. Jm. (septimentary 12. Do. Jm. (septimentary 12. do. Jm.) for Nassau, N. F., per 8. Antilia deticers must be directed "per Antilia"; at 12. Do. Jm. (septimentary 12. Jm.) for Professau, N. F., per 8. Antilia deticers must be directed "per Antilia"; at 12. Do. Jm. (septimentary 12. Jm.) for Professau, N. F., per 8. S. Guermanic. via Quaesta "per Germanic"); at 1 p. m. for Buropium direct, per 8. S. Freisland, via Antwerp detected matter of the per 10. Control of the per 10. C

Religious Notices.

A SERVICE PARTICIPATED IN BY MORE THAN 200 children, consisting of singing and recitations, is held every Sunday afternoon at 3:30, to which the public is invited, in the Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worthst. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.